PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 19, Boulevard des Capucines.

THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returns

#### The Holland Strike.

The strike by the railway men of Holand has the peculiar character of being against the State—against the Dutch people. The struggle involves no nig-pardliness or oppression of any kind on the part of capital toward employees. The economies of the railroads are for the benefit of the public solely. In so far as the railroads are concerned, the Holland Government is socialism, and it is against circumstances found under this rder of society that the trainmen rebel. Consequently, a labor conflict can no urther go.

The outcome of this novel outbreak and its indirect results will be among the most interesting events of 1903.

## Misconception of Dr. Rainsford.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew has taken unnecessary pains to disavow remonsibility for certain utterances of the Rev. Dr. RAINSFORD of St. George's Church at a Lenten service held at Philadelphia under the auspices of that guild. As a lay order of the Episcopal Church imply for "the spread of CHRIST's kingdom among men," it obviously has no competency and no function to determine questions of theology.

Laymen who assume the task of taking care of religion are apt to be quicker than priests and the best instructed heologians in scenting out heresy Theological views which seem to them novel and startlingly subversive may be familiar to every student of theology as views long held in the Church by many of its approved teachers and expounders and wholly consistent with the articles of its faith.

This is true of the Episcopal Church more especially. The lines of distinction between doctrines and practices in that Church are broad and sharply defined. At the one extreme is the Protestant or Calvinistic party and at the other is the "Catholic" party, with its sacerdotalism and sacramentarianism and its teaching of the Real Presence To each the other may seem flagrantly heretical. Beyond them is the " Broad party, to which Dr. RAINSFORD and many of the most influential and most intelectual of the clergy of both this country and England belong; and to the others, more especially to the laymen of the other parties, all those clergymen may eem to be alarmingly heretical.

We observe that the criticism of Dr. RAINSPORD started from a source in the Catholic " party. This is rather remarkable, though not at all extraordinary, because that party is itself accused of subverting the faith of the Episcopal Church and "Romanizing" it. All England is now agitated by its determined propagation of doctrines and persistence n ritualistic practices which defy and outrage the whole genius of Protestantism. That party has gone to extremes so great that unless it can be restrained sharply there is danger that the Establishment will ultimately be broken up.

The "Broad" party, to which Dr RAINSPORD may be assigned, has carried its liberality to the extent of refraining from interference with this " Catho-" movement. Its feeling seems to be that if anybody can get aids to religious devotion from the Ritualist teachings and practices these serve a good and valuable purpose. It is not afraid of them, but is tolerant of every phase of Churchmanship, so long as the essence of religion, is preserved. Accordingly, we have heard from no " Broad " Church source any severity of assault on the Catholic " movement. These clergymen do not seem to be at all agitated because at St. Ignatius's and at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin the Real Presence is taught, Protestantism is contemptuously treated, the confessional is set up, there is practically communion in one kind only, and, generally, the forms and ceremonies and accessories closely approximate to those of the Roman Catholic Church. They are not heresy-hunters.

The accusation made against Dr. RAINSFORD, so far as we can make it out. is that he explained away the doctrine of the Atonement, and denied inferentially " the mediatorial work of JESUS." and, incidentally, took the view of the Bible of the so-called Higher Criticism. But the accusation lies against the whole distinguished school of theology to which he belongs, a school which now is prominent, if not predominant in every Church of Christendom. Even the Pope has netituted a commission to weigh the evidences and conclusions its scholars have to present. We have seen no exact report of the remarks of Dr. RAINSFORD at Philadelphia, but there is no reason to believe that he swerved in the least from the position held by many of the most illustrious Churchmen of this time or said anything which would have provoked surprise in any one familiar with theological chings of men of the highest and most approved standing in the Anglican Church

and the Episcopal Church. Only ignorance of the present drift of theology could have discovered any heretical novelty in his Philadelphia expressions. However strange these may have seemed to such ignorance, they were different in form and expression rather than in essence, and were wholly in accord with the theological views which are held and taught in most theological seminaries. "Whether, in the method of expressing my beliefs I depart from established usage further than is wise," Dr. BAINSFORD says in a letter replying to criticism on him, " is a question for n. occlesiastical superiors."

If, however, those superiors should find an indictment against him on that account they would have to find it against his whole school also, and strike at a body of theologians which, all things considered, is now foremost in ability and influence in the Episcopal Church and in the Churches generally. Dr. RAINS-FORD'S "ecclesiastical superiors" will not be guilty of any such imprudence.

Surgery in Bright's Disease.

Nothing could better illustrate the tremendous progress made in modern surgery than the invasion of the field formerly supposed to belong entirely to the medical side of practice. In fact, the surgery of to-day has small respect for the expectant methods of medicine. PASTEUR'S demonstration of the causative relation of bacteria to disease and the control of germ infection by careful antisepsis, as shown by LISTER, encouraged the surgeon in his aggressiveness.

The experience gained by MARION SIMS in his treatment of gunshot wounds received at the battle of Sedan opened the way to the peritoneal cavity, long a forbidden ground to surgery. He called the attention of the profession throughout the world to the necessity of opening into this cavity in the treatment of gunshot and other wounds of the bowels in the famous telegram from Paris to the surgeons in charge of President GAR-FIELD, who was dying from septic infection. It was to "cut open the man's abdomen, find the bullet, cleanse and drain the infected area."

The liver, gall bladder, gall ducts, the stomach (even to the complete removal of this organ), the spleen, intestines and the vermiform appendix (to which great operation Dr. SIMON BARUCH of New York compelled the attention of surgeons), the spinal cord, and even the deep centres of the brain, came one by one within the domain of the scalpel, and now let us hope that the claim of another American surgeon, Dr. GEORGE H. EDE-BOHLS of New York-that chronic nephritis is a surgical disease-may be established by successful demonstra-

While many of the most distinguished and capable surgeons do not as yet admit this claim, ultra-conservatism should not be a bar to the efforts at a further and satisfactory demonstration of this new procedure. It is well to be conservative in all things, and especially in surgery, but too much conservatism may shut the door to progress and may be proved equally dangerous with the radicalism of

The hopelessness of many phases of Bright's disease justifies a very considerable risk in the effort to relieve or cure its unfortunate victims. The removal of the capsule, or the surrounding membrane, of the kidney by surgical operation is claimed to free the diseased and weakened kidney substance from too great compression and to increase the circulation in this organ by the formation of new blood vessels between the released kidney and the surrounding tissues.

That the death rate should be comparatively high after such an operation, even when most skilfully performed, is to be expected, for Bright's disease exaggerates the danger of any surgical procedure; but the proportion of cases already reported as cured or improved justifies a further trial.

## Subsidies and Sons of Seventh Sons.

The views of President ROOSEVELT and of President ELIOT on population have fallen upon fruitful ground in the minds of certain Pennsylvanian statesmen. Shall the country be depopulated? Shall the Census Bureau be put out of business? These questions have been pondered by the Keystone thinkers, and their thought has found fit expression in a bill. When anything is wrong or is thought by anybody to be wrong; when anybody suggests any method or remedy or change, a law for carrying into effect the suggestion, be it good or bad, is instantly proposed. It is beautiful to see legislators so responsive; and whatever be the obligations of the world in general to them, vast are those of the paper-makers, the ink-makers and the printers.

Pennsylvania is reasonably populous and might seem able to turn up her nose at the facts and fancies of President ROOSEVELT and of President ELIOT; but who can tell what will happen, or say that some time Pennsylvania may not be as lonely as Nevada? Mr. BLUMLE of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives is a man of large views and long range. His bill "to subsidize large families and provide for gold medals for mothers of large families " shows the marks of great convolution and revolution. It establishes a sliding scale of rewards of merit to be given to the mothers of large families. A lawfully married woman who is the mother of six children is to get \$10 in money and a gold medal not to exceed in value the same amount. The mother of nine children is to have \$20 and a \$20 gold medal. The mother of twelve children will be entitled to \$25 and a \$25 gold medal. The mother of fifteen children will re-

ceive \$50 and a \$50 gold medal. The bill was duly reported by the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation and is now on its final passage in the House, but has been postponed temporarily. The postponement is not to be regretted if it leads to obviously needed amendments. Mr. BLUMLE's subsidy calculations proceed along the line of three. He is for multiplication by multiples of three. Consistently with his own plan, he ought to begin with triads. But why should medals and moneys be distributed according to a system so arbitrary and even fantastical? Is there any peculiar merit in the numbers 6, 9, 12, 15? Is nothing to be done for the mothers of seven, eight, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen and more than fifteen children? There should be an additional allowance for each child in excess of the minimum number; and for the benefit of college graduates that minimum number might be minimized. Perhaps we have forgotten the exact figures, but our impression is that the average Harvard family is 2,333, the aver-

age Yale family, 2.34; the average Colum-

bia family, 2.329, the average Prince-

ton family, 2.331, and the average University of Pennsylvania family, 2.319. Surely there should be at least a badge for surpassing the mean record. Still, it may be said, de minimis non curat lex, the law can't bother with small families. At any rate, there must be no favoritism to the multiple-of-three family; and grand scores, exceeding 15, should have adequate and brilliant reward.

One provision in this subsidy law has singular and protuberant merit:

" Every seventh son or daughter of any lawfully married husband and wife who shall be born within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be educated by and at the expense of the said Commonwealth in any school or academy or college so desired by said son or daughter, provided, however, that the costs of such education shall in no instanexceed the price or sum of \$500."

We need not dwell upon the mysterious mystic, sacred and compelling power and potency of the number seven. It is enough to say that the seventh son of s seventh son, and presumably the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter, has s clairvoyant eye and the gift of prophecy. For the benefit of the future and a knowledge of the future, the State can afford to encourage these gifted persons. Science cannot but applaud a subsidy that must benefit her in the end. Mr. BLUMLE sets a good example to Congress. The Weather Bureau will never do what is expected of it until its entire staff consists of seventh sons of seventh sons.

## Great Projects for City Expenditure

The finances of New York city are s complicated, and their management so hedged about by legal restrictions, that they are a complete mystery to the average citizen. Municipal enterprises of great magnitude are suggested, projected, accomplished, and their financing arouses only a languid public interes outside of a very narrow circle. The debt limit is a thing known to most voters only as the faithful servitor of economical Comptrollers. The general public believes that what the city wants to do it can find the money for, and is happy.

Never has there been a time in the history of the city when its executive officers had so many great plans involving the expenditure of the taxpayers' money on foot as they have now. The Manhattan-Bronx rapid transit subway was regarded by most New Yorkers as the greatest enterprise of its kind that the community had ever entered upon. As a matter of fact the comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the waterfront of Manhattan borough by the building of modern wharves is a greater municipal enterprise than the subway. It has been prosecuted under half a dozen administrations, and its completion is not yet in sight.

The municipal water supply system is another project in which vast sums of money have been spent. Its extension will require further expenditures on a large scale within a few years. In fact, the matter is engaging the attention of the Water Department's engineers now and an effort is making for the appoint ment of a special commission to study the matter in its broadest bearings.

Thus the city is committed to the expenditure of vast sums of money for many years to come, in these departments alone. We must have improvement and extension of the water system or municipal growth will be cramped. hindered and stopped. Without dock and wharf improvements, the deep sea and coastwise commerce essential to the city's prosperity and growth will seek other ports. It may fairly be said that all other municipal enterprises must wait on these.

It must also be borne in mind that the approaches to the new East River bridges which are now building will be costly. The amount it is not possible for even the most experienced and expert real estate operators to determine. It is plain, therefore, that the expenses of opening new streets, widening existing streets, and arranging for the changed conditions which will result from these avenues of travel over the Fast River are practically a prior lien on the city's debt-incurring capacity, which must be considered before any new ways of spending money are sought by the administration.

Since Mayor Low came into office he has, either in person or through his associates, startled the residents of the city with several spectacular public projects. He favors a West street viaduct built by the city for the use of the railroads and steamship lines. He wants to have the city go into the electric light business, just as a former city officeholder wanted to have it go into the ice trade. He is anxious to have it build a great railway terminal and office building for \$10,000,000 or thereabouts. He favors extensions of the still uncompleted rapid transit subway which would cost more than the original tunnel. These are only a few of the projects to which he has lent his approval. He has also committed himself to the increase of payments to contractors, to cover the cost of the mystical eight-hour day, so that the law of the labor union and not of supply and demand shall hereafter determine the hours

and wages of city contract employees. Mayor Low has tried to overcome the natural obstacles to his schemes by an unparalleled increase in the real-estate valuations. He is understood to favor the pernicious legislation designed to omit from the computation of the debt limit bonds issued for the purposes of revenue-producing departments. So far his policy has succeeded only in lowering the price of the city's bonds.

There seems reasonable ground for belief that a good deal of the news from Vienna regarding the state of affairs in Albania and lacedonia is based rather on imagination than accurate information. At the same time, the possibilities of the situation are such that strong repressive measures against both the Mussulman and Christian malcontents are necessary. To allow Austria to convert the present precautionary joint Austro-Turkish military occupation of Preboi, Plevije, and Bielopolje in the strip of territory between Montenegro and Servia into permanent Austrian possession, with Mitrovitza as an outpost, would not be to the advantage of Turkey, Russia or the Slav states of the Balkans. We may, therefore, expect to hear of large increases

to the Turkish forces in the northeast of Albania. The fact that the reënforcements already announced to be sent are to come from Anatolia is of itself sufficient to show that there is a full understanding between Constantinople and St. Petersburg, and that the Sultan has no apprehension of

trouble with Russia in Asia Minor. Our London correspondent refers to eport that two Hungarian army corps and he Bosnian army corps are already on a war footing, but that the Bosnian Mussulman regiments are untrustworthy. Of the sixteen battalions of Bosnians, nly four are in their own country, the other twelve being in garrison at Vienna, Grätz in Styria, and Budapest, their places being taken by Czech regiments and other out side troops. The probability is, therefore that in the event of the Austrian Govern ment deciding to intervene, only troops from other parts of the empire than Bosnis will be employed. But the race antipathies of the German, Slav, Magyar and Rouma nian regiments of the Austro-Hungarian army are such that it will be a matter for very serious consideration which it will be the best to employ. No wonder, under the circumstances, that the Austrian military authorities regard the situation as critical.

Another Magistrate, Magistrate CORNELL has taken the view recently expressed by Mr. Justice GAYNOR on the arbitrary exertion of police power, the case this time involving a couple of materializing spiritual ists. Like Justice GAYNOR, Magistrate COR-

We appreciate President ROOSEVELT'S enthusiasm, and we feel ourselves competent to make, in justice to him, due allowance for it. But we must ask whether it s wise, even from his selected point of view, o entertain views so extreme as this he expressed yesterday at Sioux City: .

"The coal strike in the anthracite regions threat ened our nation with disaster second to none which has befallen us since the days of the Civil War.

Before the coal strike was over the greatest industrial centre in the country, New York city, learned to get on practically without anthracite. We doubt if the rest of the country has less talent for expediency or is less able to adapt itself to changed conditions than is New York. To compare the anthracite strike's power for calamity with the Civil War is a wide overmeasurement of one and an undermeasurement o

Major STANHOPE BLUNT, Ordnance De partment, U. S. A., commanding the Rock Island Arsenal, is the latest officer to find fault with the abolition of the beer-selling canteen. The eighty men composing the ordnance detachment there, he reports, one or more enlistments in the line, so that the average age is 38 years and the average length of service almost fourteen years. Before the abolition of the beer canteen there had been but twelve courts martia for drunkenness in five years; since its abolition there have been eleven trials for this offence. In conclusion, Major BLUNT SAVS:

"The post exchange, with its sale of beer and light wine, was, in my opinion, the greatest influence for the promotion of sobriety and discipline which I have observed during my twenty-nine years' ser vice as an officer. The detrimental effect upon this detachment of prohibiting the sale of beer is made very evident by the increase of 900 per cent. In the number of courts martial during the last six

The testimony to this effect is piling up and remains practically uncontradicted.

# The Jew in America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permi me to thank you for your article to-day on "The Jew in Our Congress." To me it seems that ex-Senator Simon's criticism of our indiscreet. Even assuming that the discrimination alleged by Mr. Simon had been made, it would have been wiser to make no mention and no recognition of it, for they dices as might have caused the discrimination. To me it seems that it cannot be too strongly ressed upon Jews in this country, that impressed upon Jews in this country, that here a man's particular faith plays no part, that all rights and opportunities are extended him without question as to faith, and that consequently, by fair-minded people, (and they beyond denial largely predominate in both numbers and power), he will be judged by only his personal character, qualities and worth.

by only his personal character, qualities and worth.

Even the most orthodox or devout Jew cannot truthfully deny that in this country he is able freely and fearlessly to live up to the full measure of his faith and is profected therein by our laws. What more can he justly demand or expect?

If there are Jews here whom naught might satisfy except a modern Judea or American Palestine, such ought learn that this might become possible whenever Christianity begins to swerve to their faith, but that, as yet it is admittedly impossible to detect the slightest signs of such a most astonishing change. Consequently, it will be wise for them to be content with conditions beyond their power of changing, and thankful that they have the same and equal rights and opportunities extended to everybody else.

This is and ever will be a Christian country, and since absolutely neither discriminations nor distinctions are here made because of the one or the other faith, even if there really exist some little prejudices against the Jew because of his faith, let him by his character and qualities do his utmost to remove them, and to do this, it appears wise to both ignore and make no mention of any manifestations of such prejudices, and further, in no way by thought, word or action, to reciprocate them.

New York, April 2.

Medal Police in Front.

Medal Police in Front

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Kindly permit me to suggest that during the parade of the Finest next month, all of the medal of honor men be placed in a conspicuous part of the line, that they form in lines of, say, twelve men front, and with a space of about twenty feet between each line. This will enable the public to get a good view of these heroes of the police, and with all due respect to the balance of the men.

NEW YORK, APIL 6. NEW YORK, April 6.

Pajamas Not So Good as the Nightshirt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In THE SUN of March 30, replying to "W. H. "s" requisition on the public for instruction in pajama craft. Mr. Russell has failed to grasp the exigencies of the

case. In explaining everything he explains noth-ing—a fraity all are helr to.

We perceive in "W. H." a student in pursuit of We perceive in "W. H." a student in pursuit of knowledge. Properly taught, we doubt not he would bear his palamas with distinction, whether the coat be tucked in or allowed to flap. It can be reasonably conjectured that he has always worn nightshirts. Why, then, does he not stick to them? Ah! Why, indeed? He k nows naught of the complications, humiliations, scandals—yes, and dangers—that beet a life spent in these godless garments. Before it is too late we beg him to ablure them.

garments. Before it is too late we beg him to abjure them.

For comfort there is not, was not, cannot be the equal or parallel of his old friend the nightshirs of his forefathers. Let us appeal to his patriotism. Giri in these alien pajamas, tucked in or flapping, he will be un-American, seditious, actually unconstitutional; for these garments which he aspires to wear never were and never can be, from the very nature of their shamelessness, one and inseparable. In a life abandoned to this practice there is only

separable.

In a life abandoned to this practice there is only gloom and tragedy.

Let us assume, for instance, of a cold winter's night a man discovers that through the defection of his laundress he has no pajama pants to wear. Clad only in the coat, a garment that begins nowhere and ends nowhere, and in which one is denied even the consolation of a collar, the wretched man leaps between the frigid sheets, his limbe untucked, his coat untuckable.

Such thoughts are sufficiently disquieting; but add to this the ever present possibility of a midnight alarm, the hasty exit, the comment that usually follows a man appearing without trousers—all these reasons and many more will, we hope, convince our young friend that we have acted not unkindly in speaking as we have. We can imagine a starless sky, a moon without light, oysters without lemon juice; but we cannot and will not think of "W. H. at a conflagration in his native town sans pants, So fades a young man's dream.

TUXEDO PARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SHI: That pajamas excel all other kinds of night clothes there can be no doubt. But on account of their comparative youth there are no common law rules govern-ing their wearing. No hard and fast rules can be laid down, but in the absence of adequate statules a good suggestion to follow is to have the shirt part inside the pants in winter and out-side in summer.

## GOVERNOR ODELL.

ATLAN IC CITY, April 6 .- Gov. Odell, in to care whether the representatives of his party maintain their majority in the Assembly next fall or whether the Republic State ticket, the Presidential Electors ticket, the Senate and Assembly tickets, and the Congress ticket are elected in the State a year from next fall. The foregoing is the ober, discreet, calm and conservative estinate of Republicans who care nothing whatever about political machine matters but would not like to see the great Empire State turned over to the beaten, demoralized and unhappy Democracy.

rate will have a lovely time of it getting ogether in the State and Presidential fights next year, but the wisest Repub-licans and their fusion friends do not heeltate to say every day that great care the great city of New York is turned over to Tammany Hall next fall. Within the memory of most politicians, Republicans and Democrate, "Tammany Hall is dead." That statement has been repeated so often that some folks like to believe it. Once upon a time there was seen in an old

print shop in Ann street a cartoon with the legend "The Burial of Tammany Hall." The print had the date of 1848. There was the hearse in which was the coffin of Tammany, and marching beside the hearse were the good citizens of New York of that year, and behind was a great congregation of New York cityites who Tammany was dead then, dead in the future and dead forever. Yet Tammany seems to have survived and is still militant, and Leader Charles F. Murphy and his friends are watching hourly the course of Gov. Odell and Mayor Low with but one idea, to reap any reward that may come from Republican overconfidence, Republican temerity, or worse, and it all interested in beating Tammany Hall next fall and retaining the State a year from next fall in the Republican column are not averse, but rather glad, to sound the toosin and, if necessary, put upon Gov. Odell and Mayor Low the strictures which

all self-sufficiency deserve.

Mayor Low, it may be said, is not a scientific commercial gentleman. His integrity has never been questioned. Gov. Odell is compelled to repel almost every day criticisms which, from a healthy business standpoint, he should not be called upon to

blind egotism, blundering ignorance and

answer. Some Republicans recalled yesterday the familiar history of their party, and they spoke of the time when Gov. Cornell attempted to establish a personal party, forgetting his creator, Roscoe Conking, and then it was added that if Gov. duct he will have the will-o'-the-wisp reputation of Cornell-"The Lizard on the Hill," as Conkling described Cornell-next political oblivion, to be followed by the lisintegration of his party for fifteen years. All this has only an incidental relation to Gov. Odell, for the reason that, like Cornell and other Governors, and even Presidents of the United States, he is but an atom in great party.

That Gov. Odell is bent on building up personal machine to further his political fortunes is seen in many ways. For instance, there is Charles Spencer Boyd, whom the Governor picked out from Nowhere and made Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Boyd is a perfectly genial gentleman, but he knows as much about the political machinery of the Repub-lican party of the State as a canary bird with seventeen claws. All know that Gov. Odell is the master of the Public Works Department at Albany; that Mr. Boyd is the Seven-Foot Tiddle-de-Winks, and that the Governor is the master of every political place under Mr. Boyd. Then d Con The Gov. ernor has just appointed his personal friend, Capt. Joseph M. Dickey of Newburgh, on the board, and Assemblyman Bedell and Senator Goodsell are the Governor's good friends on the railroad committees. The Governor does not desire to reappoint Frank M. Baker of Owego to be a Railroad Commissioner. He wants to appoint in Mr. Baker's place Representative James S. Sherman of the Twentyfifth Congress district.

Then there is the Charities Department, of which Harry H. Bender of Albany is the head. Column after column could be written about Bender and his connection with Gov. Odell in the management of the charities institutions of the State of New York as a political machine in the interest of Gov. Odell, not to say anything about the purchase of supplies à la Matthews Co., and so forth, and so forth.

Following out the line that Gov. Odell s attempting to build up a personal machine, it is only necessary to record the selection of Robert J. Hill of Newburgh to be State Superintendent of Public Buildings, and it is known that this department is a veritable jungle of patronage. So that it is quite apparent to political observers that the Governor and his friends hope by every and all means to be in a position next year to control the delegation of the State to the Presidential Convention. Meantime, if anything should happen to President Roosevelt Gov. Odell thinks would not be in bad shape as a Presidential

possibility from the Empire State. Something has been said in THE SUN and other newspapers as to Gov. Odell's immediate future. It is known that his representatives have entered into certain combinations, both in New York city and Washington, by which the Governor hopes to be renominated a year from next fall; and yet, on the other hand, there is indisputable evidence that Gov. Odell has said that he did not care for a renomination and then the Governor's critics have added that "The most sagacious thing that the Governor could do after his attempts to wreck the Republican party in the State of New York is to come to New York like Cornell and organize a blind pool."

Astute Republicans, those familiar with the party machinery, those acquainted with organization building, declare over and over again that the Governor's machine is a mere shell and that it will fall to pieces at the first puncture. The critics who talk this way go on to say that any machine that the Governor is building is not and cannot be based on high principles, but that it has for its foun intracts and jobbery, selfishness and ngratitude When THE SUN chastises Gov. Odell for

ignorant and unseemly tax legislation, the Governor and his friends and hangers-on in Albany speak of The Sun as "A Demo-cratic newspaper." That's about all that Gov. Odell and his coterie have to say in reply to intelligent criticism, and, by the way, where is the Governor's Mortgage Tax bill? The Governor's "organization" from the present outlook is made up of personal animosities, personal avarice, and a clique whose resounding cry moraing, noon and night is "addition, division and

William McKinley and the patriots of the Republican and Democratic parties in the campaigns of 1996 and 1990, men who scorned jobbery and contracts and "grocery" deals,

and THE SUK's contribution to the su

of those two memorable campaigns are sufficient answer to Gov. Odell and his organization" at Albany. It is curious to observe the claims for distinction in legislative matters nowa-

days. Take, for instance, the Excise bill, which calls for an increase of 50 per cent on the tax on licenses. Gov. Odell and his friends claim the credit of that legislation and it is inferentially added that they appear to be quite willing to accept any dis-credit for it. This bill was prepared long before election day last fall by the Hon. Patrick W. Cullinan, State Commissioner of Excise. Nothing was said about it at the time, as it might have involved conse-quences on election day when Gov. Odell was up for reelection. When the bill was first presented to Senator Platt, he op-posed it. Mr. Cullinan then had talks with Col. George W. Dunn, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Col Dunn attempted to win Senator Platt over to the bill. Col. Dunn said that at the time that this bill would go a long way toward satisfying Gov Odell in his hobby of obliterating a direct State tax. Finally, Col. Dunn won Senator Platt over to his way of think ing, and it may be said without additional Foghorn Cullinan, as he is affectionatel called, had also a satisfactory talk with Senator Platt, and it was then announced in THE SUN on Feb. 28 that this bill would,

without doubt, become a law. Gov. Odell had no knowledge whatever of this proposed bill, and when its nature was printed in THE SUN he promptly authorized an official denial at Albany that any such bill would become a law or that any such bill had been contemplated. Two weeks later he summoned a conference of Republican Senators at Albany and advocated the 50 per cent. increase in the License Tax law. It was known then; and has been snown ever since, that Gov. Odell was compelled to agree to this bill as the easiest way out of a humiliating defeat for his Mortgage Tax bill. These are the facts in the case and they have not been disputed by Republicans familiar with the

Concerning the Mortgage Tax bill, which was the outcome of hourly and daily aca-demic discussions between the Governor and Jotham Pettigreen Allds of Norwich, Chenango county, it has been known from the start that while Senator Platt and his friends did not care to get into a ruction with the Governor if it could be avoided, there was, nevertheless, the decision that if the Governor and Deacon Allds persisted in their Mortgage Tax bill Senator Platt and his friends would throw down the gage of battle and the Governor would et with a humiliating defeat.

Now as to the future. Mayor Low is to be renominated, and, in the estimation of Republicans and Democrats, and all classes of citizens, the Mayor is not to be so easily defeated for redlection as some of the Wigwam folks seem inclined to think. The argument in favor of the Mayor's reflection is that New York city is a great metropolitan city, that there is plenty of grog and grub and all other accessories and luxuries of life at all hours of the day and night, that the town is quite as wide open to all intents and purposes as even the most liberal-minded Tammany man could suggest, and so it is the opin his "ps and qs" if he is to defeat the fusion

forces next fall.

Now, also, as to the future, concerning the State situation. The friends of the Hon. Hamilton Fish, the newly appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States, have said that he would be a fine candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor next year. On the other hand, very Frank S. Black of Troy shall be the candidate for Governor next year. All along it has been believed that Mr. Black would be a Senator to succeed the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, March 4, 1905. The argument is this: If Mr. Black is nominated for Governo next year and elected, he would be out of Mr. Depew's way as a candidate for United States Senator in 1905 and as a Ren put it last night, "Chauncey will live forever, and ought to live forever, and, my! what an ornament he is to the State of New York in Washington!"

Political events in the State are developing rapidly. Odell was turned down in 1896 for Governor for Black. Black was turned down in 1898 for Governor for Ro velt; and now it is the sturdy proposition of some of the most influential Republicant in the State to nominate Mr. Black for Governor next year. Indeed, it may be said without fear of contradiction that the party machinery has been for several months piled and fashioned for Mr. Black.

The Rochester Post-Express, one of the soundest Republican newspapers in the State, speaking of Gov. Odell two years ago and now, save:

But what a change has come! His second administration is not yet three months old and yet we have seen an abandonment of all the good policies of 1801 and 1802 and a de-liberate resort to the worst policies of other ilberate resort to the worst policies of other administrations. Elected in 1900 by a plurality of 111,126 and reflected in 1902 by a plurality of 5,805, Gov. Odell seems unmindful of the lessons which these figures should teach. He began with a demand for the repeal of the tax on franchises, probably repeal of the tax on Franchises, probably the most popular tax ever levied in this State. The repeal could not be of benefit to the great corporations alone and the recommendation created a suspicion that Gov. Odell felt himself under certain obligations to these corporations. The Governor followed this with a demand for the imposition of new taxes. These were to be of the most unjust character—taxes on bequests, taxes on transfers, taxes on certificates of notaries, and, worst of all, taxes on mortgages. And with all this demand for more money, no demand for economy in expenditure! There was an absolute reversal of governmental policy, a reckless and scandalous abandonment of the course of action most likely to win the approval of the people. There was no further talk of consolidations at Albany, no further effort to decrease expenditures. The whole purpose of the Odell Administration seems now to wring more money from the pockets of the people. If this line of conduct is continued there will be but one result—the humiliation and defeat of the Republican party in this state in 1904. The loss of the Presidency Itself may follow. It is imperative, therefore, that those who love the Republican party, believe in its principles and feel that the prosperity of the country is dependent upon the continuance of the Republican party in power should raily to the defence of that party and should put an effectual check upon those individuals who are proving architects of disaster. The Republicans of New York State cannot afford to allow Gov. Odell to ruin the Republican party. Dengerous rocks are to be seen amid the foaming waters of the political see; there are alipwrecks ahead if the course is not changed. In this great emergency the Peet-Emprese cannot remain silent. It must urge Gov. Odell to remember his obligations to the party and it must remind the members of the Legislature that loyalty to political associates or party factions does not require blind obedience to the man who would lead them on to destruction. the most popular tax ever levied in this State. The repeal could not be of benefit to the great

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The following have been selected as counsel of the United States in the Alaskan boundary arbitration: Jacob M. Dickinson of Chicago, forme assistant attorney and now general counsel of the Illinois Central Railroad; Daniel T. Watson of Pittaburg, United States counsel in the merger cases, and Hannis Taylor of Alabama, former Minister of the United States to Spain and well known as a writer and lecturer on international law.

Councel in Alaska Boundary Arbitration.

MAYOR LOW VS. BEECHER. Colored Preacher Blames Him for Hos-

tility to the Negro Home. The Rev. Dr. Morris C. Brooks, pastor

of the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, in a sermon Low, while discussing the hostility of some of the residents of Carlton avenue to the establishment of a colored branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in the eighborhood. He said:

Up in Carlton avenue, where certain people are kicking about the presence of colored people in that street, I notice that all of them had Seth Low pictures in their all of them had Seth Low pictures in their windows when he was a candidate for the Mayoralty. They have now evidently inherited his spirit since his refusal to preside, as I am told, at the great Cooper Union mass meeting in defence of human rights. He was fearful that it would detract from his popularity and his political availability.

Henry Ward Beecher did not wait to be on the popular side; he only wanted to be on the side of right. We need such spirits as his in these times.

#### SALE OF AN ODD LIBRARY. it is W. J. Lemeyne's, Composed Mostly of Out-of-the-Way Books.

It is announced that W. G. Lemoyne, some time, will sell his library at auction For many years Mr. Lemoyne has haunted book auctions, buying as "Mr. Lee." His hobby was books on odd subjects, and his library includes a large collection of the library includes a large collection of the lives of notorious characters. He has already disposed of some of his books, but the bulk of his library, comprising about 5,000 volumes, still remains intact.

## How He Entertains on 88.500 a Year

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was much interested in a letter of one of your correspondents in this morning's SUN, "How Can You Entertain on \$3,500?" for, receiving little more than that. I am placed in much the same position, and yet am able to "keep up my end," as the saying is, and save \$1,000 a year. I accomplish this by living in Brook-lyn and having my friends in New York, so hat when I entertain I do it at the club, and so avoid the necessity of keeping open house

my business demands that I keep up ap-pearances and also makes it necessary for me to keep in elbow touch with many of the men who are doing things in this great town.

I am treated and made to feel like one of them, and receive many evidences that I am looked upon by them as belonging to their set; so that I do not find it impossible to maintain this attitude on the comparatively small selary that I receive

that I do not find it impossible to maintain
this attitude on the comparatively small
salary that I receive.

Perhaps I should say that the persons referred to do not belong to the ultra-fashionable, but rather to the ultra-industrious; that
is, professional men and women who rank
as leaders in their professions and find much
spare time to devote to public work. What
might answer for the group of people I refer
to, however, might net prove satisfactory
to the group speken of by "W. H. B.

NEW YORK, April 4.

C. W. S.

## Internal Commerce Gains.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: The value and vigor of our internal commerce are told in a fer lines, using the figures just issued by the Treasur; Bureau of Statistics. Receipts of wheat at eight markets for the current

rop year to the end of February, were 201,000,000 ushels, against 185,000,000 bushels for the previous

The flour trade at Minneapolis turned out in first nine weeks of 1808, 303,045 barrels, against 289,401 barrels in 1902, and 249,683 in 1901. Shipments on the Great Lakes receipts at ports reporting

in February were 227,253 tons, against 170,508 tons in February, 1902, and 168,232 tons in February, 1901. At the North Atlantic seaboard receipts of grain, including flour reduced to bushels, at New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, were 19,172,539 bushels in February, 1908, against 10,780,780 in February, 1908, a gain of 8,421,759 bushels.

In the past eight months our transatiantic hipments of live stock were 175,211 head of cattle. shipments of live stock were 175,211 head of cattle, 111,467 head of sheep, and 2,174 horses.

As a consequence of the coal strike, Boston received during February an extraordinary amount of foreign coal, namely, 246,641 tons out of 644,915

tons received from all sources. It will be hard to stop the importation of foreign coal. The trade in foreign coal, so successfully begun as a result of the strike, bids fair to be permanent. This means less ened profits for the operators and lessened wares in the total for the miners. In some way or other prolonged strikes always permanently

Southern port receipts of cotton show up well. To the end of February this year they amounted to 6,890,889 bales, in contrast with 8,488,576 bales last season, and 8,886,825 bales the season before. Southern mill takings of cotton, net, follow suit, being 1,190,500 this meason, against 1,002,228 the prior sca-son, and 872,619 the season before that. Yellow pine shipments from the Southwest were:

Redwood shipments from California continue January and February, 1901..... January and February, 1902..... January and February, 1903..... .35,667,596 feet .. 36,992.140 feet

Tacoma, Wash., during 1902 sent 11,829,093 bushels wheat to foreign ports. Oriental ports took the following shipments of flour in barrels between July 1, 1902, and Feb. 28, 1908: From Tacoma..... Prom Seattle...... 367.241 barrels

From Portland...... 276,607 barrels Total to Oriental ports...... 1,248,969 barrels Anthracite coal shipments in February were While Republican policies control the country its industrial future is assured.

WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENBOTADY, N. Y., April 8.

SL.

## The Winter of June, 1850. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SIN-Sir : Perhaps

To THE EDITOR OF THE SIN-SIF. Fernaps this cold enap may cause some sons of Enoch to recollect the Glacial Period spoken of below. The venerable and venerated authority, who still is active in the management of famous old Null House, who can repeat "Bob" Ingersoil's speeches and immediately contradict them with verbalim of Josephine and of Etts and of Jessie and of Minerva and of Nellie and of Winnie and of Colonel and of Fremont and of Harrison, and nine living and born at McKean's Old Stand, Westmoreland county, as was my own accidental good fortune. Aunt Elen Dom Null also is living and well and as straight and bright eyed as her daughters, all famous through western Penn's Sylvania for their beauty and wit.

NEW YORE, April 4.

From the Greensburg Argus The present advanced state of vegetation and the fears that have arisen for the safety of the fruit and other crops naturally induced a discussion of the devastation wrought by the big frost of June 5, 1859. A wide difference of opinion, however, seemed to exist among those by whom the matter was being discussed, as to the date of the calamity, the con-tention as to the time ranging from 1859 up into the '60s. Various of the older residents were consulted without a satisfactory determination of the ques-tion. The Argus was finally appealed to and promptly gave the proper date. But to conclusively settle the matter to the satisfaction of the disputants access was had to the diary of H. H. Null, the venerable proprietor of the Null House, who has kept a correct minute of the weather contitions and other matters of interest since 1856. He was then a resident of McKean's Old Stand. He was then a resident of McKean's Old Stand.

East Huntingdon township, and from his diary
we quote as follows as a matter of general interest:

"Saturday, June 4, 1859—This day is cold; so
much so that men have put on warmer clothes.

"Sunday, June 5—This is a fine day, but has the
gloomiest look that I ever saw. We had the hardest
frost last night ever known at this season of the
year. Everything is frozen. Apples big as walnuts atseed soft with the frost.

"Monday, June 5—The excitement about failure
of crops is up to day. Bought a bushel of buck
wheat for \$1.18, and four barrels of flour for \$30 at
Col. Painter's (Schuler's mill).

"Tuesday, June 7—Took barrels to Schuler's
mill to be filled.

"Wednesday, June 8—The excitement about
failure of crops is getting higher. Flour is selling

mill to be filled.

"Wednesday, June 8—The excitement about failure of crops is getting higher. Flour is selling for \$12 per barrel.

"Thursday, June 9—Bought twenty-five bushels of corn at \$1.10 per bushel, and fifteen bushels of cars for \$20. Having a great time over the excitement. The evil day has come.

"Friday, June 10—Commenced to replant my corn."

"Friday, June 10-Commenced to replace corn.

"Sunday, June 12-The reports of crop failure are no better.

"Tuesday, June 14-Began to plough for buck-wheat; sent to Maine for seed."

It may be stated in this connection that Mr. Null, now in his eignty-ninth year, is in full possession of all his faculties, barring a dulness of vision, and, though suffering somewhat from physical lufirmised use to his advanced age, he still takes a Been interest in public affairs, is cheerful and contented, and is as interesting and entertaining as a conversationalist as he ever was.